

Gen. Hamilton and President Washington, in regard to the draft of the Constitution, is admitted to no evasion or excuse. When a public officer so far neglected his duty, as to suffer a draft of the Constitution to be returned protested, after he had given notice of funds on hand to meet such draft, he was positively derelict in his office.

If Mr. Woodbury had but followed the precedent thus established in the better and purer days of the republic, our official records would not now exhibit the endless catalogue of speculations and defalcations, which is published in the documents of the Department.

Treasury Department, Feb. 26, 1793.
Sir: The enclosed letter of the 27th of last month, from the collector of Tappahannock, relates to a subject equally delicate and disagreeable. It is my duty to add, that bills have returned protested to the amount of \$3000.

This conduct though I trust proceeding from no ill motive in the collector, is of a nature so fatal to the punctual collection of the revenue, and at the same time so vitally injurious to the public good requires the interposition of the officer.

With perfect respect, &c.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
To the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, June 16, 1793.
Sir: It is with regret that I inform you that another collector has suffered Treasury drafts to return unpaid, which were drawn upon moneys reported by him to be in his hands—Abraham Archer, Esq. of Yorktown. Enclosed are letters of apology on the subject. All the drafts which were at first declined were afterwards paid.

I perceive nothing substantially to distinguish this case from that of the collector at Tappahannock, who was lately superseded on a similar account. Nor can I forbear, however painful the task to submit it as any opinion, in this as in that case that the good of the public service requires a displacement of the officer. Punctuality in this respect is too indispensable not to be made the invariable condition of continuance in office.

With perfect respect, &c.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
To the President of the United States.

Treasury Department, Feb. 18, 1793.
The Secretary of the Treasury has the honor respectfully to submit to the President of the U. States certain documents, by which it appears that John Muir, collector for the district of Virginia, in Maryland, has neglected his duty in failing to collect, or to institute in season suits for the recovery of bonds for duties due to the United States.

The collector has moreover failed to pay certain drafts drawn on him by the Treasurer of the U. States, for moneys appearing by returns to the Treasury, to be on hand; and in this respect he is found to be in the same predicament as the collector of York and Tappahannock, who were superseded.

The Secretary is firmly of opinion that the good of the public service requires that this officer should be displaced; and, from inquiries which he has made of Mr. Murray, of the House of Representatives, he is induced to believe that James Frazer is a fit character to succeed to the office.

All which is most respectfully submitted.
OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To the President of the United States.
Here we see no caviling, no paltering with delinquency nothing is said of the political or personal connections of the defaulter, or of their ability to serve or injure the administration. A just rule is strictly applied without reference to persons or consequences.

Can Loco Focoism peruse these letters in connection with those of the present Secretary of the Treasury, to the scores of defalcators in his employment, and say that Levi Woodbury does not richly merit impeachment?

WORDS ARE NOT THINGS.
"Biddle and the Bank" was a very talking kind of an alliteration, but both of the B's have now to be dropped. We will not say that they went over as the nullifiers did, but there is some suspicion and much talk of it. Verily gentlemen, the calico garment seems well nigh being transferred to your own shoulders. The spot of nullification that used to be so odious in your eyes, is now the beauty spot of your countenance. The bank spot and the abolition spot which you tried to fix on us, whether or no, seem to be making their appearance also; and what you will do for something about the Whigs to sail at seems to puzzle you.

But the old stain of federalism is still upon us, my you. This we deny. We say that you are the federalists. You go for a strong executive, as the federalists did. You go for an expensive government as they did. You go for proscriptive and rewarding partisans as they did. You go for a large standing army as they did. You are essentially the federalists, and we, as the republicans of old, are opposed to you. It is idle to stickle upon names, while these distinguishing characteristics are upon you. You stand federalists confused by your acts, and are democrats only in your vocabulary. What will you do for something to twist us with? Something to humbug and cheat the people with? Your sub-Treasury don't seem to take. Your hard money is becoming ship-plank. And your mint drops have all dropped into Swartwout and Price's pockets, and have disappeared. —*Carolina Watchman.*

Cheering.—Never, in the whole course of our editorial life, have we been so strongly incited to labor diligently in our thankless office as we were in witnessing the operations of every Whig at our meeting on Wednesday evening. We shall ever recall to this meeting as furnishing the first indication that our feeble efforts, to arouse the Whig party in this district to consciousness, have not been without effect. And now that they are arming for the fight, let them remember that their country expects much from them, and that their violated institutions will require unmitigated exertion.

their past, to restore, to amend and preserve them.
Our brethren throughout the country have had just grounds for reproaching our country, and the assumed journals of the Senate loudly demand our restoring hand. Let us not then disappoint any just expectations which may be formed of us, or rather the principles on which we are to be judged or inspired in our labors. The country expects us to do our duty, and we shrink from it.—*Washington Observer.*

Tennessee.—The canvass in this State was warm and warm. Governor Cannon and General Polk are traversing the State, delivering speeches, and electioneering in western style. Mr. Polk, in one of his speeches, stated that when he announced himself a candidate for the office of Governor, he had understood that Governor Cannon was not to be a candidate. We think here he spoke the honest sentiment of his heart. Cannon follows him every where and avails himself of every chance to call him to account. We extract the following from Cannon's speech delivered at Murfreesborough, and reported for the Nashville Banner, in relation to the "old chief." The character of General Jackson is freely denigrated upon in his own State.

"You observe, fellow countrymen, that my competitor appears to take pleasure in referring to General Jackson's military achievements, to his having fought the Indians successfully, and to the manner in which he pointed that long significant finger at Washington, whenever he wished to make it understood that his will was to be obeyed! Well, gentlemen, said the Governor, I and some of you had something to do in fighting the Indians also. As you well know, I have never been a favorite with my opponent's highly exalted 'Old Chief.' His popularity never bore me along to smiles and fortunes. I never clung to the skirts of his coat, or when danger approached, jumped into his pelt. I have known him long, and met his displeasure before now. If my competitor can boast of having rode smoothly upon the billows of the Old Chief's popularity, I can say with truth that I had to stem the buffeting of his wrath."

Fellow citizens, some of you remember the time when our army was repulsed on the side of the Coosa—that General Jackson depicted my regiment and another to cross that turbulent stream and attack the enemy in his strong holds—that we went as we were ordered, while General Jackson lay on his side in security—that we suffered much from fatigue and hunger—that we found the enemy strong and powerful, but beat him triumphantly—and returned conquerors! But suppose we had been beaten, cut off, slain, how long would it have been before General Jackson would have been found on this side of the Tennessee? I may be mistaken, but I have always thought there was a mistake which pervaded the selection of who should cross the Coosa on that perilous occasion. I have been opposed to the Old Chief on many occasions. I remember the time that emphatic finger, my competitor loves so well to describe, was first pointed at me. I was on the jury to try, in Williamson, Mr. Magnus, on a charge of murdering Patton Anderson, (Gen. Jackson's friend.) We were sworn to bring in a true verdict. We did so, according to our judgments, and when I handed the verdict in, General Jackson pointed that "long significant finger" at me and said, in his peculiar manner,—"I'll mark you, young man." And, said the Governor, I believe he has kept his promise pretty faithfully to this day. He need not think that General Jackson was a tyrant by nature and education. He had witnessed his movements on many occasions—seen his various plans of operations, when he had his claim about him—and he always would have done, but no man is there to follow him who would not be his tool and his slave."

DEMAGOGUISM.
Mr. Pope of Kentucky, who, in his late speech in Congress, says many good things, gives the following hint at Demagoguism—a rank and noxious weed, not confined to the fertile soil of Kentucky. It grows luxuriantly in other States.

"A man in my own State, of some intelligence, many years ago, made a deep impression on me in reference to this subject. He told me that a son of his a distinguished citizen of Tennessee, from the commencement of his career in life, had determined to act on the assumed ground that the People were to be fooled by somebody, and that a man was a fool who did not fool them for his own advantage. And not many years ago, I addressed the people at what is called a candidate's meeting, and explained my views of a national bank, besides touching on other topics. In the evening after the people had dispersed, a warm personal friend of mine, of good talents, whom I considered as every body else did, among the most thorough-going democrats, rode with me a few miles and in the course of our conversation, observed that the world supposed us to have much more sense than him; but, said he, they are mistaken you have not half my sense. You talk about a national bank, give large national and extended views of the benefits and utility of such an institution, but very few of your hearers can appreciate the merits of what you consider statesmanlike argument. Now, says he, I go for democracy and government, or treasury people's bank. I have no faith, said he, in this democracy, but it is the road to success. I tell you I have no faith in it, but I am deterred to go for democracy, and no fellow shall outdemocrat me. He assured me that he would support me, when a candidate, whether I was right or wrong, but he must condemn my opinions before the people; for I tell you, said he, that I don't intend to be beaten at the game of democracy."

"OFFEND NOT MY HONOR, FELLOW."
Times of Athens.

Hon. Robert Strange attended a Van Buren meeting in Wilmington, last week, and addressed it at length in defence of the course pursued by himself and colleagues, in resisting the instructions of their Constituents. He denounced Rayner's Resolutions as cynical, and contended that the object which he and Mr. Brown had, in addressing the Legislature, was to make it commit itself. The Senator remarked further, it would have been highly improper in himself and Mr. Brown, to have committed the disgust created by the course pursued in which the Legislature treated their letter, to have driven them from their seats. He, Mr. Brown and Strange were disgusted at

the conduct of the Legislature, and that dignity afforded by the courtesy of the language addressed to them! This is very well for DEMOCRATS, who are always boasting of their love for the people, and of their respect of their wishes. In the first place, they pretended that their objection to the Resolutions was, that they were not mandatory; now, they say, they were too much so—too coarse and insolent, to be applied by Politicians towards Politicians. Instead of producing challenges, they only excited "disgust." We look for to see what feelings their conduct has created in the bosoms not only of their constituents, but of all consistent and honorable men.—They will be surprised of them, soon enough, through the ballot box. By the way, it is not at all wonderful, that the Senator themselves have taken to stumping speaking in vindication of their course, none of the Party, Editors being chivalrous enough to stand forth in their defence.—*Rel. Register.*

Launch.—A beautiful sloop of war of 350 tons, was launched on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, from the Navy Yard in Charleston. She is of the Second class and is powered for 20 guns, but rates and is to mount but 19, viz: 14 32 lb. carronades, and two long twelves. She is called the Marion, and is named indirectly after the gallant and distinguished Gen. Francis Marion, of South Carolina, well known in our revolutionary annals. According to the existing law, all vessels of this class are to be named after our towns and cities, and so great a favorite is Marion, that upward of twenty flourishing counties, towns and villages in the Southern and Western States, bear that celebrated name, and the Secretary of the Navy has wisely availed himself of this circumstance, to perpetuate the memory of a brave and veteran officer of the revolution, by giving his name to a gallant sloop of war. The vessel is one in six built in pursuance of a recent act of Congress.—*Boston Atlas.*

Female Intrepidity.—During the fire on Saturday night last, the occupants of one of the buildings in Rose Alley, in the haste and confusion of saving their little effects from the devouring element, and after being driven out by the flames, discovered that one of their children a boy about four years old, remained yet asleep in the upper part of the house—the mother after hearing of the situation of her child rushed through the flames, and seized her sleeping boy, and no sooner had she gained the object for which she was willing to risk her life, than it was discovered that all means of escape were cut off, save that of leaping from the second story window with her child, which without a moment's hesitation was done without any material injury to herself or child.—*Alb. Eve. Journal.*

An amusing incident is given in the *Notch Free Trader*, as accompanying the catastrophe of one steamboat running into another. The impression of the officer of each boat was that his boat would go down, and they called each to the other, right lustily for relief. The passengers too, conceiving there was no safety in remaining upon the boat on which they then were, immediately changed places, and, after five minutes of confusion, those of each found themselves in the undisturbed possession of the deck of the other. By this time the dust had cleared away a little, and it was found that nothing serious had occurred to either boat.

Origins of 'Poolscap' Paper.—It is well known that Charles I. of England, granted numerous monopolies for the support of his government. Among others was the privilege of manufacturing paper. The water mark of the finest sort was the royal arms of England. The consumption of this article was great, at this time, and large fortunes were made by those who had purchased the exclusive right to vend it. This, among other monopolies, was set aside by the Parliament that brought Charles to the scaffold, and by way of showing their contempt for the King, they ordered the royal arms to be taken from the paper, and a fool, with his cap and bells to be substituted. It is now more than an hundred and seventy years since the fool's cap and bells were taken from the paper, but still, paper of the size which the Rump Parliament ordered for their journals, bears the name of the water mark then ordered as an indignity to Charles.

A New Green Green.—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says, "Buffalo is boasting the Green Green of the Canadian. Scarcely a day passes, but that some Canadian lad takes his fair Dulcinea, and trips it over the border to consummate in our city the rites that make them train one flesh.—This crime, we presume, not from the fact that runaway matches become necessary to avoid parental injustice or interference, but to escape a heavy tariff upon matrimony." To get married in Canada is costly in or fifteen dollars—in yankos land it is done for one dollar.

Lawyers find their foe in the fustle of our nature; just as wood-pickers get their worms out of the rotten parts of trees.

Indian News.—Captain Rogers, of the 7th Regt. N.Y. Infantry, who has just returned from his expedition to the Fort Belknap, a party of the 7th Regt. N.Y. Infantry, were present, and the first commenced their work, and of them, to whom the expedition, gave a minute Indian war, at the top of his voice, when suddenly run up to full view, almost within gun shot, a band of about 50 Indians. The sergeant promptly formed his men, and commenced a pursuit, joined by Lieut. Rogers, who on hearing the alarm, left orders for the remainder of his company to follow. The Indians moved off hurriedly preserving their distance, running when the soldiers ran, and walking when they walked. Finding pursuit unavailing, the detachment returned.

It is supposed the Indians contemplated surrounding the working party by surprise, when the accidental view of the soldier would then be discovered. There is no later news from the high mountainous region, Major Gen. Macomb, and Gen. Jones, but as there is strong presumptive evidence that the Indians are generally out of ammunition, Sam will probably not exact too hard conditions.—*St. Aug. Herald 25th ult.*

Mr. Biddle still in the field.—We perceive by an advertisement in the *Farmers' Advocate*, that Mr. Nicholas Biddle, generally called by the *democrats*, Nick Biddle, is in the field yet, being President of the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, and is still engaged in his usual practice of "bribing" and "boring" the people, by offering premiums or prizes of \$10 for turnips, \$5 for carrots, 50¢ for parsnips, and other such like novelties.—We submit the case to the Richmond Equivocal and Dr. Brackenbrough, the President of the Bank of Virginia, as our indication is so accurate at this unbusiness proceeding as to totally disqualify us from proceeding to a dispositive strain. We can only take up and repeat the cry, in view of this alarming business—"To Arms! To Arms!"—*Alex. Geo.*

Artificial Stone.—Among the various discoveries of modern times, we have one which, in our opinion promises to be of so much utility to the world, and especially to those sections where there is a scarcity of stone, as the art of manufacturing stone and or gravel, with the aid of what is called water-lime, to such proportions of each, and in such manner, as to form a solid rock. This discovery was made by Olaf Parker, Esq., who has obtained a patent therefor. Mr. Parker is a man of extensive requirements and of uncommon powers of mind. His discovery of and improvements in this important art has cost him much study, labor and expense, in bringing it to its present state of perfection. To define its value would require a volume. Some idea may be formed of its great utility, when it is understood that large and stately edifices may be erected with this material, whose walls may be a solid mass of stone, which instead of being subject to disintegration, will increase in its durable qualities by age. Door-steps and sills, window-sills and caps, and hearths, may be made of this artificial stone of polished surface and various colors, and equal in strength to granite or marble, and far less expensive than either.

Mr. Parker offers to build of this material as cheap as can be built of wood or brick, and will warrant the same to be far more durable.

In old settled countries where wood and stone are scarce—we think this discovery will be found to be extremely useful, not only for building but for fences. To the settlers on extensive prairies it will also be of incalculable advantage.—*Pottsville Republican.*

A fatal accident occurred yesterday morning in Strawberry Alley. A number of carpenters and brick layers were engaged in placing the joints for the second floor of two new buildings on the east side of the alley near to Market street. The old wall of the house on the north line had been cut away through half its thickness to receive the joints of the new building. These had been placed but a short time, when the upper part of the old wall fell, and was instantly followed by the new partition wall and joints just inserted, which fell to the cellar, burying in the ruins the persons engaged on the new joints. Isaac Coombs and John Dye were killed; Anna Parker and Mark Balderson were carried to the Hospital, very dangerously injured; and Jacob Prince, Benjamin Keyser, Martin Baldwin, John Pearce, Caleb Lamberson, and Edward Boyd, slightly wounded.—*Pottsville Advertiser.*

Laughter.—Physiologists and physicians have demonstrated that long and proper laughter, improves digestion, and regulates the functions of various viscera. In this way it promotes health, cheerfulness and vivacity; imparts benevolence and all the kind feelings of the heart. In itself a pleasure, it adds to that of others by sympathy, and drives away the wrinkles of care, and the ashes from of habitual sorrow.—*Shakespeare* who seemed to know all sciences by intuition, in *Julius Caesar*, makes the great Captain derisive of the last Comus, who never laughed.

Washington, Feb. 26.
The President has received from the Secretary of the Treasury, a copy of the report of the Committee on the State of the Treasury, for the year ending on the 31st of December last.

The report of the Committee on the State of the Treasury, for the year ending on the 31st of December last, is a very interesting and valuable document. It contains a full and complete statement of the condition of the Treasury, and of the various departments connected with it. It also contains a full and complete statement of the various measures which have been taken, for the purpose of improving the condition of the Treasury, and of the various departments connected with it.

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WASHINGTON AND MADISON.
Of the honored patriot and statesman, James Madison, it was once remarked by the late President of the United States, "that when it happens, six that words and observe the name of Mr. Madison, among the appointments of foreign embassies, or an honored to fill an important station under the Government." The following opinion appears the most striking from the friendship and attachment that is so well known to exist between Mr. Madison and yourself.

Washington replied: "As to a foreign embassy, the best gift of the Executive (they were in those days, England, France, and Spain,) have been tendered to Mr. Madison over and over again, while his extreme reticence has been a constant barrier to his going abroad out of the question; and, as to the honor appointments, there is not one that would be deemed worthy of Mr. Madison's acceptance, that he does not well know, and that the Government of the United States always has been entirely at his service."

It was during a time of considerable political excitement that Mr. Madison had a large dinner party of members of Congress and others. The conversation took a rather free turn, and public men and public matters were discussed without reserve. Mr. Madison held up his head and remained calm, the note of public men, from the highest to the lowest, are alike open to wit and liberal investigation, permit me to say that the personal character of Mr. Madison, his excellent talents, and his noble services to his country, must, under any circumstances, be treated with the most profound respect.—*Chandler's Reminiscences.*

Character of a Gentleman.—A lawyer, at a street scene in London, observed a poor man under the table while he was going to bed, but then returned immediately, the reasoning that, he was not by the water, who said, "I know when you speak, you have had something." "Yes, sir, I have had a little something." "Well, sir, I have found it, and here it is." "Thank you, good night, here's a message for you." "No, sir, I will not be covered for being here; but, looking at him with a knowing eye, he said, "I am lucky now of the gentleman who found it."

POETRY.

I WOULD THAT I WERE BEAUTIFUL.

BY CATHERINE H. WATKINS.

I would that I were beautiful,
Though fragile as a flower,
To weave the spell that beauty weaves,
And own its magic power.

There's more within a sunny eye,
A brow of radiant light,
A lip that shows the rosiest hue
Of Spring's ruby light.

A cheek on which the summer rose
Hath reared its blushing throne,
A forehead which a lily field
Hath marked out for its own.

There's more in beauty's magic spell
Than human heart to bind,
Than all the wealth of woman's love,
With faith and fondness twined.

We love the bright and glist'ning sun,
Although alike on all,
We see its dazzling beams of light,
In golden glory fall.

We love the blushing hues that lie
Within the opening flowers,
Though they're as bright to other eyes
As they have been to ours.

We love all that is beautiful,
Though not for us alone,
Is the bright welcome smile of hope,
Or the endearing tone.

Yet will we cling to beauty's chain
Till link by link it part,
And the cold iron slowly sinks
To rattle in the heart.

O! would that I were beautiful,
If beauty's power could give
That one kind heart wherein my own
Hath learned so long to live.

Could I but lure it back again
With beauty's eyes and breath,
I would be fragile as a flower,
And pass with it to death.

MEMORY.—By Miss London.

Ah, tell me not that memory
Sheds gladness over the past;
What is recalled by faded flowers,
Save that they did not last?

Were it not better to forget,
Than but remember and regret?

Look back upon your hours of youth—
What were your early years,
But scenes of childish care and grief?
And yet not childish tears

Were nothing; at that time they were
More than the young heart well could bear.

Go on to riper years and look
Upon your sunny spring;
And from the wrecks of former years
What will your memory bring?

Affections wasted, pleasures fled,
And hopes were numbered with the dead.

CHEERFULNESS.—By Mrs. SICKENY.

Endeavor to preserve cheerfulness of deportment, under the pressure of disappointment or calamity. "Keep aloof from sadness," says an Icelandic writer of the twelfth century, "for sadness is a sickness of the soul." That principle is weak at the root, which is unable to resist obstacles. The vessel is but ill-constructed that cannot retain its integrity against rough winds or an opposing tide. Life has many ills, but the mind that views every object in its most cheering aspect, and every doubtful dispensation as replete with latent good, bears within itself a powerful and perpetual antidote. The gloomy soul aggravates misfortune, while a cheerful smile often dispels those mists that portend a storm. Form a habit of being cheerful under adverse circumstances. "Our happiness," says a fine writer, "is a sacred deposit, for which we must give an account." A serene and amiable temper is among its efficient preservatives. Admiral Collingwood, in his letters to his daughters, says, "I never knew your mother to utter a harsh or hasty thing to any person in my life." Of Archbishop Leighton, it is related, by one qualified to judge, that "during a strict intimacy of many years, he never saw him for one moment in any other temper than that to which he would wish to live and to die." Though some may with more ease than others, attain equanimity of character, yet the cheerfulness that surmounts care, disappointment and sorrow, must be the result of cultivated principle, of persevering effort, and the solicited succor of the grace of God.

A good conscience is essential to consistent cheerfulness. "Were thy conscience pure," says the excellent Thomas A. Kempis, "thou wouldst be undisturbed by the opinions and reports of men concerning thee;—for their commendation can add nothing to thy goodness, nor their censure take any thing away from it;—what thou art, thou art;—nor can the praise of the whole world make thee happier or greater in the sight of God. Thou wilt enjoy tranquility, if thy heart condemn thee not.—Therefore, do not hope to rejoice but when thou hast done well." A decided preference of the right, though the wrong may be rendered most alluring, and the conviction of having intended to do well, are necessary to self-approval. Success, and the applause of others, may not always bear in proportion to the motives that actuate us. We may be sometimes blamed when our designs are pure, or praised when we are not conscious of deserving it. Such results must indeed often happen, since this is a world of probation and not of reward. The true reward must be kept within. Its appeal is to a tribunal that cannot err. The waiting and trusting spirit may surely be cheerful. It is a weak faith that cannot look above mistake and misconception up to the clear shining of the Sun of Righteousness. It is but a desecrated cheerfulness that can walk abroad only when the breeze is soft and the path verdant.

We are instructed to be cheerful in the spirit of heaven. Cheerfulness and giving of thanks, ought therefore to be cultivated by all who have a hope of dwelling there. If we were to take up our abode with distant friends, we would wish to acquire some knowledge of their language, that we might be understood when we came to become a congenial inmate. If we were to sojourn in a foreign country, we would not neglect the study of its language as the means of intercourse with its inhabitants. If the spirit of a climate where we hope to dwell eternally, is revealed to us, let us not be indifferent to its requisitions. Let us fashion the language of our character after that bright and glorious pattern—that if we are so happy as to obtain entrance therein, its blinding inhabitants may not be to us strangers, nor their work a burden;—but let us be fitted by the solemnity learned on earth, to become "fellow citizens with the saints and of the household of God."

For the Ladies.—A new way to make calicoes wash well. Infuse three gills of salt in four quarts of boiling water, and put in the calicoes while hot, and leave it till cold. And in this way, the colors are rendered permanent and will not fade by subsequent washing. So many a lady who has frequently made the experiment herself.

DENTAL OPERATIONS.

J. LEE, D.D.,
Surgeon-Dentist, of Camden, S. C.
OFFERS his Professional Services to the citizens of Charlotte. He may be found at Mr. W. Alexander's about the 15th of May, 1833.

He is prepared to perform any and every Dental Operation that may be required.

Natural or Mineral Teeth.

will be set on Gold Plate or pivoted on the old stump if sufficiently strong to bear the operation. TEETH stopped with Gold and warranted not to decay any more in the past stopped. Teeth and roots of Teeth extracted and irregularities remedied.

Examinations made without charge.
Materials and work in all cases warranted.
May 6, 1833. 4451

Bacon! Bacon!!

15,000 LBS. of heavy BACON, well cured, also 1500 lbs. of LARD, for sale by the subscriber at 12 1/2 cents.
May 6, 1833. 4437

Salisbury Hotel.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING recently purchased the above Hotel from Thomas A. Hogue, Esq. (formerly owned by Wm. H. Sangster,) informs the Public that he intends carrying it on through his superintendant, Col. Edward Yarbrough, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any establishment of a similar character, in all "Old Rip," or in any other Southern State. Gentlemen who are fond of good Fare, fine Liquors, neat Beds, and Stables well supplied with Grass and Provender of all kinds, conducted by a superior Hostler, are respectfully solicited to call, both by the Proprietor and Superintendent, as each is determined that no gentleman or lady shall leave the House dissatisfied.

WM. D. CRAWFORD, Proprietor.
April 24, 1833. 4454

A CARD.

COL. YARBROUGH is truly anxious to see his old friends and former customers at the above Hotel, and pledges himself to spare no pains to render their situation, during their stay, pleasant and comfortable.

STRIPED

FROM the subscriber, near Concord, Cabarrus county, TWO MARES—one, a bay mare, about eight years old, and does well under the saddle. The other, is a very dark bay, about 15 years old, with a star in her face. The said Mares left my possession, on Thursday last, and I suppose that they have gone into Mecklenburg county. Any person who will take up the above property and return them to me, or give me information, so that I get them again, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned.

M. M. PLUNKET.
Concord, April 29, 1833. 4453

Eight Day Brass Repeating Clocks.

THIS article is now offered by the Subscriber at the very low price of \$25, made of the finest brass and best cast steel, by a first rate workman, and warranted to perform well.

JOSEPH SUMNER.
April 25, 1833. 4452

Take Notice.

ALL those indebted to me, either by Note or Account prior to the first of January 1833 if the same is not paid before the 1st of June, they may expect to pay cash without reserve, for money I must have.

W. F. ALEXANDER.
April 23, 1833. 4451

For Sale.

MY Plantation, situated on the waters of Sugar Creek, one mile above Capt. William Cook's Mills. Persons wishing to purchase real good land, would do better to buy said Plantation at a high price, than to work old worn out lands which do not pay them for cultivation. The Plantation being too far from my residence to improve with advantage, is my only reason for selling it or offering the same for sale. There is 20 or 40 Acres of good Cotton Land in cultivation on the place, and excellent meadow Land. About the one third of the Land is in woods, promising timber and a good deal of good Branch and Creek Bottoms, not liable to overflow but very little, as the banks are generally high, the springs are plenty, and good water, the improvement tolerable. Any person desiring to purchase said Plantation can call and examine said Land with its boundaries. There is 2000 Acres agreeably to the plat.

JOHN H. T. SMITH.
April 11, 1833. 4450

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, in the West, about 1000 Acres of Land, lying in the upper end of Tall County, Ga. The Land is situated five miles South of Henry's Pond on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out buildings, and a good new Mill and Cotton Gin. About 100 Acres of the Land is planted and under cultivation. The above Land was originally in three separate Tracts and was divided to suit purchasers. The above Land can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

April 23, 1833. 4470

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

THE UNIVERSAL ESTIMATION in which the celebrated Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters are held, is sufficiently demonstrated by the increasing demand for them in every State and section of the Union, and by the voluntary testimonials to their remarkable efficacy which are every where offered. It is not less a deeply gratifying confidence that they are the means of extending and insensibly promoting the human race, than the promise of these pre-eminently medicinal medicines is deserving of keeping them constantly before the public eye. The sale of every additional box and bottle is a guarantee that some person will be relieved from a greater or less degree of suffering, and be improved in general health; for in an case of suffering from disease which he takes in vain. The proprietor has been known to have been informed of a instance in which they have failed to do good. In the most obstinate cases of chronic diseases, such as chronic dyspepsia, torpid liver, rheumatism, asthma, nervous and bilious headache, constipation, piles, general debility, scrofulous swellings and ulcers, scurvy, salt rheum, and all other chronic affections of the organs and membranes, they effect cures with a rapidity and permanency which few persons would theoretically believe, but which thousands have testified from happy experience. In colds and coughs, which, if neglected, suppurate the most fatal diseases of the lungs, and indeed of the viscera in general, these medicines, if taken but for three or four days never fail. Taken at night, they promote the insensible perspiration, and so relieve the system of febrile action and feculent obstructions, as to produce a most delightful sense of convalescence in the morning; and though the usual symptoms of a cold should partially return during the day, the repetition of a suitable dose at the next hour of bed-time will almost invariably effect permanent relief, without further aid. Their effect upon fevers of a more acute and violent kind is not less sure and speedy. If taken in proportionable quantity; and persons retreating to bed with inflammatory symptoms of the most alarming kind, will awake with the gratifying consciousness, that the fever miasm has been overthrown and can easily be subdued. In the same way, visceral largeness, though long established, and visceral inflammation, however critical, will yield—the former to small and the latter to large doses of the Life Pills; and so also hysterical affections, hypochondriacal ruminations, and very many other varieties of the Nervous class of diseases, yield to the efficacy of the Phoenix Bitters. Full directions for the use of these medicines, and showing their distinctive applicability to different complaints, accompany them; and they can be obtained, wholesale and retail, at 267 Broadway, where numerous certificates of their unparalleled success are always open to inspection.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffatt's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicines; a copy can also be obtained of the different Agents who have the medicines for sale.

French, German, and Spanish directions can be obtained on application at the office, 267 Broadway.

All past paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Sold wholesale and retail by WM. B. MOFFATT, 267 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

The Life Medicines may also be had of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffatt's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffatt's signature is upon the label of each bottle of either of pills.

The above medicines are for sale in Charlotte by T. J. HOLTON, Agent.

A fresh supply just received.

WILLIAMS & BOYD

have just received a supply of the MATCHLESS SANATIVE—All those afflicted with Consumption, Coughs, and Palpitation of the Heart, Disordered Lungs, &c., will call and supply themselves—price \$2.50 a phial—Cash only.

April 9, 1833. 4454

Important Information

To those suffering with Cholera Morbus, Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Colic, Cramps & Spasms.

THE utility of R. S. BERNARD'S Remedy for Cholera has ceased to be a problem. Experience, the only sure foundation of Medicine, as on all other kinds of knowledge, has effectually established what the judicious composition of the Remedy, its admirable adaptation to the various indications which occur in the course of those diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels, usually designated as Cholera complaints, led the Proprietor to anticipate from the first of all experience, however, that of men competent to discriminate accurately and to decide justly upon the effects of a medicine, must be the best; and with such in his favor, even the most fastidious in those matters, must lay aside their prejudices.

The indications of cure are—to tranquilize the stomach and bowels; to relieve the excessive purging and purging; to allay the increased irritability of the intestines, giving rise to increased peristaltic motion; to relieve that rheumatic state of the bowels which is often the attendant of chronic disease, sometimes accompanied with inflammation and ulceration; to overcome the spasm; to equalize the circulation, and restore warmth to the surface; remove congestion of the internal organs; and to relieve the morbid irritability of the brain and nervous system.—all of which has been effected by the use of Bernard's Remedy for Cholera; certificates of which have been given at various times of the efficacy in cases widely different in their origin and progress of each other.

Look to the Certificates and directions which accompany each bottle; they are the best evidence that can be given. For sale by Williams & Boyd.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

15000 Acres of Land for Sale.

A 15000 Acres of Land, lying in the West, about 1000 Acres of Land, lying in the upper end of Tall County, Ga. The Land is situated five miles South of Henry's Pond on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out buildings, and a good new Mill and Cotton Gin. About 100 Acres of the Land is planted and under cultivation. The above Land was originally in three separate Tracts and was divided to suit purchasers. The above Land can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

April 23, 1833. 4470

Bacon! Bacon!!

10,000 LBS. of heavy BACON, well cured, also 1000 lbs. of LARD, for sale by the subscriber at 12 1/2 cents.

May 6, 1833. 4437

50,000 genuine Morn Mallicauls for Sale.

THE subscriber is now prepared to make contracts for the delivery of this valuable tree (for feeding the silk worm) in the fall. As there has been and still will be many frauds practiced upon the unsuspecting, the subscriber warrants those now offered to be of the genuine kind, his original stock was obtained from O'Brien & Smith, of Baltimore, nine years ago and are a part of the tree that gentlemen have often seen about in his writings, being the first ever brought to the United States. The tree has been growing in an exposed situation since first introduced, and being now acclimated is preferable to those lately introduced into the country. It will also be cultivated by myself the present year, and every care will be taken to render the tree good, and every necessary instruction given to purchasers upon the cultivation of the same. As the Tree is in great demand and the season about to close for obtaining it this year, those wishing to purchase would do well to speak in time, and that there may be no disappointment a regular list will be kept and this advertisement discontinued to save as the number above named is taken up. The subscriber will also make engagements for a few thousand SILK WORM EGGS of the most approved kind now sold. The worms will be fed exclusively upon the Morn Mallicauls. All communications by mail, must be paid for, and all orders must be accompanied by cash.

J. F. FRITCHARD.
Feb 20, 1833. 4387

N. B. Persons are invited to call and see the tree while growing and judge for themselves.

COACH



MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Mecklenburg county and the surrounding country, that they have associated themselves together under the firm of OVERMAN & CRITTENDEN, for the purpose of carrying on the

Coach Manufacturing Business.

In all its various branches. Having by long experience acquired a competent knowledge of the above business, they hope by personal and attentive attention to the same, to merit the patronage of the public. One of the subscribers has been engaged in one of the most approved Coach Factories of the North for the last fifteen years, and from his thorough knowledge of the business he feels justified in stating, that work made at this establishment shall not be surpassed, either for durability or style, by any finished in the South or country.

For work done, there will be stated prices, from which they will be no deviation.

ORDERS from a distance will meet with prompt attention.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch.

CHARLES OVERMAN, CARTER CRITTENDEN.
Feb 19, 1833. 4397

Dr. Wm. F. Jennings

HAVING returned to Charlotte, renders his services to those who feel disposed to patronize him. He may always be found at his office, opposite the tavern formerly occupied by Capt. Jas. R. Nemy, except when engaged.

Jan 28, 1833. 4357

A NEW

CARRIAGE SHOP.

THE subscriber having moved the locality of going into Business on his own, respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has removed the Shop belonging to Miller Hill, where he is prepared to receive and REPAIRS for work in his line. His situation will be found principally to

YANKEE AND FANCY WAGONS, BUGGIES AND SULKIES.

Being one of Capt. Dwight's main hands in the above business for three years, he feels himself that he can please any who may give him a call. He intends to use the very best of Oak Timber, which he considers much better than Ash for wagons. Gentlemen can call and see to their own judgment.

REPAIRING done with neatness and dispatch, and on reasonable terms.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL.
Jan 30, 1833. 4392

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST PRINTED, a supply of Blank NOTES.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, in the West, about 1000 Acres of Land, lying in the upper end of Tall County, Ga. The Land is situated five miles South of Henry's Pond on the road leading to Charlotte. The improvements are a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out buildings, and a good new Mill and Cotton Gin. About 100 Acres of the Land is planted and under cultivation. The above Land was originally in three separate Tracts and was divided to suit purchasers. The above Land can be had at a reduced price by an early application to the subscriber.

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